will come in the proper administration of the fund.

"The President's recommendation of free trade was made in order that Puerto Ricans might have the use of these duties in Puerto Rica by not having to pay them—that is, by keeping the money for public purposes in the island. The proposition of the House of Representatives and of this committee is that those duties shall be collected and returned to the people of Puerto Rico, because it is the only way by which the people of the island will get a dollar of benefit from them. Now, from whom will—they be collected? For the first time in the history of Puerto Rico to it is paid by those who are enriched by her toil; by those who are enriched by her toil; by those who are far removed from the ignorance and the suffering and the squalor of her population. The tariff money taken from them goes really to the people of Puerto Rico who never before received any benefit. It will go for schoolib-uses and schoolteachers, which will make the next generation worthler of citizenship and self-government: it will go for reads, which will give employment and opportunities for other industries than merely agricultural: it will go for those ordinary functions of government which must be maintained or you have anarchy, and they will be maintained by this process without those burdens of direct axation which, in the present condition of Puerto Rico, would be such a terrific brake upon her progress.

"Now as to the charge that it will stiffe the

Rico, would be such a terrific brake upon her progress.

Now as to the charge that it will stifle the industries of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rican coffee, representing five-eights of her product and of her labor, will come in free; Puerto Rican sugar and tobacco will come into our ports in competition with the sugar and tobacco of Cuba. Puerto Rican sugar and tobacco of Cuba. Puerto Rican sugar and tobacco of the Dingley tariff applied caually to both of the Dingley tariff applied caually to both of the Dingley tariff applied caually to both of the Dingley tariff duties are paid by all others and only 15 per cent. of them by Fuerto Ricans. the Cuban sugar man will pay in Dingley tariff duties \$1.50 for every 100 pounds, while the Puerto Rican sugar man will pounds, while the Puerro Rican sugar man will pay 24 cents. The price of sugar, because of the enormous demand in this country, which is in excess of the supply, will be maintained. The Cuban sugar dealer will make a profit after paying \$1.90 duty, and the Puerro Rican sugar man will make the same profit with an

The Cuban surar dealer will make a profit after paying \$1.00 daty, and the Puerto Rican augar man will make the same profit with an addition, on account of the concession of \$5 per cent, to him of \$1.35 on every hundred pounds. This will practically give the controllers of the sugar product of Puerto Rica a return of from 50 to 80 per cent, on their investment. Precisely the same conditions and precisely the same excess of profit will be the good fortune of the Puerto Rican tobacco dealer under this concession of 85 per cent, from the Dingley tariff as against his Cuban competitor. There can be but one result of this concession of 85 per cent, to Puerto Rican against Cuba, and that is an enormous stimulus, on account of the enormous profit, to both sugar and tobacco areas and productions in the island of Puerto Rico.

"Under this bill this tariff lasts only two years, and may be ended by the Puerto Rican Legislature at any time. It is a tentative measure; it is wholly for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico; its proceeds are used for no other purpose than to improve their conditions and enlarge their opportunities. Congress is always in session, and two years will be an object lesson in the experiment of caring for and governing the Puerto Ricons.

"This bill is the people's law. It restricts, as far as can be done, the power of trusts or combinations or concentration of industries. It puts upon the free list these products going from the United States into Puerto Rico—the food products from the American farmer—so that the American farmer has this market free as against the agriculture of other countries, whose imports must pay Dingley tariff rates. It gives to the Puerto Ricans the fullest opportunity for cheap food. Agricultural implements, which are so necessary for the resurrection of island cultivation, and the adoption of modern machinery to aid in lower cost and larger crops, are free. Rough lumber for mills, ments, which are so necessary for the resurrection of island cultivation, and the adoption of
modern machinery to aid in lower cost and
larger crops, are free. Rough lumber for mills,
coopers' materials for sugar, molasses and tobacco, and bags for coffee, are free. Carriages
to cheapen transportation and trees and plants
to give variety in crops by raising large and
small fruits, for which the island is peculiarly
adapted are free, as are all drugs which are used
in the malarial diseases of tropical countries.
In a word, every product of the farm or factory
in the United States which will help Puerto
Rico, enable her to rise triumphant from her
ruins and give remunerative use for capital
and employment and wages to her people, is
on the free list. The luxuries consumed by
the prosperous are, as they ought to be, taxed
for the support of the Government.

"But this is not all. The whole question of
taxation is remitted by this bill to the people
and Government of Puerto Rico. Here is the
charter of Puerto Rican self-government. It is
the spear which punctures the huge and swaying ballcon of tyranny, oppression and violations of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence so laboriously blown out and expanded in the past few weeks. While standling
on the collapsed canyas, and viewing its tragic
mottoes, listen to the plain and passionless
words of this bill:

Section 9. And whenever the Legislative Assembly of
Puerto Rico shall have enacted and put into opera-

words of this bill:

Section 9. And whenever the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Ricco shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Puerto Ricco by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Puerto Ricco from the United States or rouning into the United States from Puerto Ricco shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall can yee he due to the states of March, 1902.

"In a word, what is all this contention about?

"In a word, what is all this contention about? What is the apple of discord which is lashing some friends to furv? The President proposed free trade, and this bill gives free trade in all the necessaries of life, in all implements and manufactures required for the resuscitation, development and working of industries, and a tariff amounting, on the average, to 6 percent, upon their market value on other products. This tariff comes off by operation of law in two years, and as much sooner as the reopie of the island, through their own Legislature, decide to abolish it, because they can raise the revenues necessary for the support of their Government, their roads, and their schools and for their general welfare by direct taxation. 'In a word, what is all this contention about?

and for their general
tion.
The opposition to this bill is the result of the "The opposition to this bill is the result of the usual tactical operations for advantageous positions in a Presidential year. The Calhous theory of the Constitution and the century-old fight of free trade to destroy protection have made a united and desperate charge upon the policy and provisions of this measure. The Democratic position in regard to our island territories is clearly defined. They will claim that the moment any territory becomes the property of the United States by conquest, parchase, cession, or discovery it is under our Constitution and laws; that its peopie and products have the same rights and are entitled to the same freedom of movement all

pricings avery law, every Constitutional right which solves to the extraors of the Nature.

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with Alabama. We would not cede it if we could." Laughter."
"No," said Mr. Pettus, "the wildest ideas of the Republican would not go so far as that. The Constitution, however, is in New Mexico."
"The Constitution is there by statute," Mr. Spooner said. "It is there only because Congress passed an actlextendingle-rtain portions of the Constitution to New Mexico. But, if the Constitution had gone there by its own force Congress would not have power to cede it back." back."
Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) argued in favor of the bill; but as the Senate had been already six hours in aession, he labored under much difficulty in trying to keep up interest in the discussion.

difficulty in trying to keep up interest in the discussion.

Mr. Simon (Rep., Ore.), argued in favor of free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States on the ground that the passage of the pending bill would be a violation of the assurances given by Gen. Miles.

Mr. Foraker inquired what promises made by Gen. Miles would be nullified by the proposed legislation. It had been stated time and again by the opponents of the bill that it would violate those promises, and he challenged Mr. Simon to point out those he had in mind.

Mr. Simon said there was no difference of opinion as to what those promises were, but only as to their interpretation.

only as to their interpretation.

Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.), gave notice of a speech to-morrow. Messrs. Mason (Rep., Ill.) and Culberson (Dem., Tex.) have given similar notices.
The Senate at 6:25 adjourned until to-mor-

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Information Asked With a View of Reduc-

WASHINGTON, April 2.-With a view, possibly, to forestalling the Democrats who are of the war revenue tax of 1898, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day introduced a resolution, which the House passed, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the revenues in the following particulars: 1. Whether or not, in his opinion, the rev-

enues will continue to make a surplus in the Government's receipts for the years ending June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1901. 2. An estimate of revenues from customs,

internal revenue and miscellaneous sources for the two years named. 3. A detailed statement as far as it is pos-

sible for the internal revenue receipts under the war revenue law of June, 1898, for the two Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) introduced a reso-

lution, which was adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the names of persons, firms, corporations who,

tary of the Treasury to report to the house the names of persons, firms, corporations who, from time to time, have paid customs duties on goods and articles of every description which have entered into the United States from Puerto Rico since the treaty with Spain, with the articles and amounts paid by each and the dates of such payments.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was placed on the Calendar.

Bills were passed to regulate the insurance business in the District of Columbia, making the use of the New York form of policy obligatory; to divide the Northern Judicial district of New York and constitute the Western district, the Judge to live in Buffalo; Senate bill to ratify agreements with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians of Idaho, and the Klowa, Comanche and Apache Indians in Oklahoma. By the former treaty the Indians in Idaho cede 418,560 acres of land in the Fort Hall reservation, Idaho, for which \$525,000 are to be paid. In addition the Indians are to be paid \$75,000 for their rights to hunt in Wyoming, which were taken from them several years ago. By the latter the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians cede to the United States 2,500,000 acres in Oklahoma, for which they are to be paid \$2,000,000.

WEBSTER DAVIS RESIGNS.

He Leaves the Interior Department and Will Lecture in the Boer Interests.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has resigned. This is in accordance with an understanding before he left Washington last fall. He had been persona non grata for some time, owing to the constant friction between himself, the First Assistant Secretary and the Commis-sioner of Pensions. By not resigning until his return Mr. Davis draws the salary for the time

stoner of Pensions. By not resigning until his return Mr. Davis draws the salary for the time he was away.

Mr. Davis has just returned from a trip to Pretoria. His investigations of the English-Boer War led him to take a strong position on the Boer side of the question. It is said that he will deliver lectures in the interests of the South African republics.

Mr. Davis said to-night that he felt impelled to resign as a result of his investigation of conditions in South Africa, which convinced him that the Boers were fighting for the same principles of liberty that the Americans had lought for. As a great injustice was being perpetrated on the American people, and as they were being misrepresented before the whole world, he regarded it as his duty to make the American people acquainted with the truth. He though he could best serve the purpose of arousing American sympathy for the Boers by relieving himself of the restraint which his position as Assistant Secretary of the Interior imposed on him, and he therefore tendered his resignation. He intends to take the first opportunity of delivering a public address in this city in favor of the Boer cause, and will probably speak at a mass meeting to be held on Sunday night under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Coinage at the Mints in March.

WASHINGTON, April 2. - The coinage exe-

cles that the two senior Rear Admirals will apply for retirement before July 1, and in that event Admiral Schley would, in a ldition to ranking next to Dewey, have the honor of being the head of the list of his grade.

The Attorney-General's decision was based on the question propounded by the Comptroller of the Treasury as to the status of certain naval officers who were promoted to fill vacancies caused by the promotion of Commander Bowman H. McCalla to the rank of Captain for his services in the Spanish-American War. As a matter of fact, McCalla's nomination for advancement was not acted on directly by Senato, but the Senate confi.med the nominations of Lieutensnt-Commander John E. E. Pillsbury to be a Commander Tylee Commander Bowman H. McCalla. advanced and promoted." Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse to fill the vacancy caused by Pillsbury's promotion, and junior officers to fill the successive vacancies. The Attorney-General holds that in confirming the nomination of Pillsbury to be a Commander. "vice McCalla, rromoted," the Senate assented to the promotion of McCalla. "It am therefore of the opinion," he says, "that Commander McCalla was duly advanced, promoted and confirmed to be a Captain in the Navy, and that this created a vacancy in his former office of Commander." to which Lieutenant-Commander Pillsbury might be and was duly appointed and confirmed."

The case of Rear Admiral Schley is practically similar. He was commissioned by the President on Aug. 10, 1808, as a Rear Admiral, this being a recess appointment, and when the Senate me', was nominated on Dec.

son, advanced." In the list of names with those of Sampson and Schley, was that of "Capt. Francis J. Higginson to be advanced three numbers in rank from the 10th day of August. 1898, to take rank next after Capt. Bartlett J. Cromwell." This advancement of Higginson would make him the senior Captain and accordingly on the same day the President nominated him to be a Commodore, that rank then being in existence. "vice Commodore Winfield S. Schley, advanced and promoted." The nomination of Capt. Higginson to be a Commodore was contained in a list with officers promoted naturally and not on account of war services. This list was confirmed and Higginson became a Commodore, thus receiving promotion for his war services, while Sampson, Schley and the others named for reward were not advanced. It is contended, therefore, that, applied to the Schley-Higginson case, the Attorney-General's opinion in the McCalla-Pilisbury case has the effect of an official decision that the Senate, in confirming the nomination of Higginson, "vice Schley, advanced and promoted." declared that Schley had been advanced six numbers and assented to his promotion.

the district of the same the same the same and selected in the blood of the same transformed to that against the same transformed to the same transfor vanced six numbers, &c., to take rank next after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, advanced."

It appears from this that Schley's advancement was entirely dependent on the advancement was entirely dependent on the advancement of Sampson, and, carrying out the opinion of the Attorney-General in the McCalla-Pillsbury case, the confirmation of Higginson to be a Commodore, vice Schley promoted, gave the Senate's assent to the promotion of Schley, and in assenting to Schley's promotion "to rank next after Sampson advanced," the Senate assented to the advancement of Sampson to the place on the list of Rear Admirals. If Sampson and Schley, Admiral Howell is second on the list of Rear Admirals. If Sampson and Schley were promoted through the advancement of Higginson, they would now be, respectively, third and fourth on the list of Rear Admirals.

Legal officers of the Government were asked to-day as to how the opinion of the Attorney-General could be applied to the case of Schley. Several ways were suggested. It was said b, an official that the Navy Department might accept the Attorney-General's opinion as final and advance Schley accordingly if it were found to fit the case. Another opinion expressed was that the court of claims would probably be called on to determine whether McCalla, Pillsbury and the others affected were entitled to pay from the time fixed by the Attorney-General as the dates of their promotions, and that this would lead the way to a decision by the United States Supreme Court, which would be final. Admiral Schley made a claim for pay as a Rear Admiral from Aug. 10, 1808, but this was rejected by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

TO BEDUCE WAR TAXES.

The House Leaders Seem Disposed to Act in Secretary Gage's Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-Although the Republican leaders in the House of Representatives seem disposed to act on the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury and frame legislation for removing some of the war taxes in order to get rid of the Treasury surplus, the chances are that no action will be taken at this session. The surplus is piling up with a rapidity which surprises even those who are fully informed as to the Treasury situation, but it is thought by many leaders in Congress and in the executive offices that some better way can be devised to get rid of it than to amend the war revenue law. President McKinley conferred on the subject to-day with Senators and others, and it was the concensus of opinion that it would be unwise to reopen the financial and tariff discussions by going into the question of reducing the internal revenue taxes. The President is anxious to have the legislative programme already arranged carried out, so that Congress can adjourn before the meeting of the Republican National Convention, if possible. It has been the idea of the President and those in Congress with whom he has confided that matters could be so arranged as to admit of final adjournment about June 10.

The desire of members of the House to act on Secretary Gage's suggestion to reduce the surplus is widespread, and is due, in a measure at least, to a wish to forestall action on the part of Representative Richardson, the House Democratic leader. He has had a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the surplus pending in the Ways and Means Committee for some time, and had intended to call it up at Wednesday's meeting. Representative Payne, chairman of the committee and leader of the Republicans in the House, stole a march on him by getting in his resolution on the same subject to-day. Chairman Payne said after introducing his resolution, that he had not yet sufficient information on the subject of the surplus to make any positive statementas to what would be done. He thought it probable that some reduction would be made, but on what lines he was not yet prepared to say. ried out, so that Congress can adjourn before

WASHINGTON, April 2.- A few samples of stamp books have been received by Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Bu-Bureau of Engraving and Frinting. The Bureau is now manufacturing stamp books at the rate of 50,000 a day and will be able to supply the entire market, it is thought, within a fortinight. It is possible, therefore, that the books will be placed on sale some time before May 1, the day set by the Department. All the books so far manufactured contain twelve two-cent stamps and are to be sold for 25 cents each. Books to cost 49 cents and 97 cents are to be manufactured subsequently.

ANARCHY AT THE COUR D'ALENES. REV. DR. HILLIS WITHDRAWS Gov. Steunenberg Tells of the Plot to Blow

Up the Bunker Hill-Sullivan Mill. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- In the Cour d'Alene hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning Gov. Steunenberg gave some hard knocks to the men who had organized the conspiracy to blow up the Bunker Hill-Sullivan concentrator. He was asked by Representative Dick what he knew of such a conspiracy. After objections by Representatives Jett and Hay had been overruled, the Governor said that on the night before the explosion the Executive Committee of the miners' unions of the Cour d'Alene regions had met at Gem and the executive committee selected twenty men to organize the band to destroy the mili. The twenty men cach selected another man and then each of the forty selected another. The President of the Western Federation of Labor was at the head of the organization. He rejuctantly stated that the information had been given to him by A. B. Campbell, who obtained it from J. R. Sovereign, former Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, now publishing a pater in the Cœur d'Alenes. He said he had received corroborative testimony from a number of others, but declined to give their names, as they believe that their lives would not be sale if their names were known. had met at Gem and the executive committee

there, to ferret out crime or to administer justice."
In answer to a direct question, Gov. Steunnenberg said that no application for arbitration had been made to him either by the miners or by the mine owners. His examination was concluded by Attorney Robertson, for the Democratic members of the committee and for the miners, who asked the Governor if he had not raceived \$5,000 from the mine owners for the purpose of aiding the prosecution of the riotous miners, "and for other purposes." To this the Governor distinctly and emphatically answered, "No, sir."

The defence then called Gen. Collins, U. S. A., retired, who was in charge of the United States troops in Gour d'Alene region in 1892, for the purpose of showing that the trouble which finally resulted in the blowing up of the mill had been brewing eversince 1892. Objection was made to this testimony, and pending a decision the committee took a recess until to-morrow morning.

Congress Ordered to Be Paid. WASHINGTON, April 2.-The first installment of the \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of Puerto Rico, amounting to \$660,-000, was to-day ordered paid to Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, stationed at San Juan. Capt. Judson is a member of the San Juan. Capt. Judson is a member of the staff of Governor-General Davis, and has been designated as the disbursing officer of the fund. Gen. Davis's original estimate called for a first payment of \$750.000, but upon further consideration he reduced that amount to \$930,000, the amount ordered paid yesterday. About \$100,000 a month will be paid for the next six months. The expenditures after that time will be governed entirely by the conditions existing in the island. Gen Davis has entire control of the disbursement of the money.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-Representative Loud. chairman of the House Post Office Committee, to-day reported the Post Office Appropriation bill. The measure carries a total of \$113,934,800, which is \$8,307,362 more than for the present year. It provides for a classifor the present year. It provides for a classification of the railway mail clerks and an increase of \$400,000 in the aggregate of their salaries. As last year, the bill classifies the Post Office clerks and allows \$8,307,632 for increases in their salaries. For pneumatic tube service the appropriation is \$725,000, an increase of \$500,000, and for rural free delivery \$1,750,000, an increase of \$1,450,000. The appropriation for the compensation of railroads is \$33,870,000, an increase of \$595,000.

Washington, April 2.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Charles E. Barnes of Illinois to be United States Consul at Cologne, Germany.

Senator Stewart to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a permit to the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba to lay and operate a cable between the United States and Cuba. Representative Griggs of Georgia intro-duced a bill to-day to admit to the privileges of second-class mail matter publications issued by the State Boards of Agriculture and State experimental and scientific stations issued as frequently as four times a year.

A bill introduced by Senator Lodge authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to designate one or more banks or bankers in the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Puerto Rico as depositivities of public funds, upon satisfactory security being furnished. The act as to Cuba is, however, to apply only during American occupation.

"The San's" Multitude of Readers afford to the Advertising Merchant a clientage of incomparable value, reflecting as they do such intelligence as is not to be found except in a SUN reader.—Adv.

COFFEE vs. PREACHER.

People Poisoned by Coffee Should Leave It Off."

"I have been a great coffee drinker for years and it has kept me in a bilious condition, with more or less neuralgia, as the result of general ill-health produced by coffee drinking. I have discovered that coffee is a rank poison to my system. Since we have been using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, we not only find it a delightful beverage, with all the good qualities of coffee, but it has none of the injurious

"Any person suffering from nervous troubles. caused by the poison of coffee, should be able caused by the poison of coffee, should be able to get rid of the sickness in short order if such a none will leave off the cause and take up Postum Food Coffee. There has been no coffee used in our home for a considerable time.

"People who are poisoned by coffee should leave it off, because when one sins against his body he dishonors God, 'for our bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost.' It would seem that any one conscious of the bodily distress that coffee brings, would have no trouble in leaving it off when Postum Food Coffee can be secured." Rev. John M. Linn, Pastor M. E. Church, South Corpus Christi, Texas.—Ads.

HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE CHI-CAGO PRESBYTERY PRESENTED.

ays He Is No Longer a Calvinist in Any Sense of the Term-iie Reaffirms His Be-lief in the "Fundamental Principles of Christianity" - Revivals Are Planned. CHICAGO, April 2. - The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church i Brooklyn, to-day withdrew from the Presbyterian Church and announced his intention of casting his lot with the Congregational Church His letter of resignation was presented to the Chicago Presbytery this afternoon by Dr. W. C. Gray, who is editor of the Interior and a per sonal friend of the Brooklyn pastor and former minister of Central Church in Chicago. The auditorium was crowded with ministers and elders from every Presbyterian church in the city, and they listened with strained attention as the Moderator read the communication More than once the voice of the reader, Dr. E. H. Curtis, pastor of the Woodlawn Presbyterian Church, broke. When he had finished the words which asked that the old friends of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis unanimously erase his name from the rolls of official membership many preachers' were in tears.

The letter of withdrawal was long and reviewed the history of Dr. Hillis's connection with the Church and of his still overflowing love for the organization of his youth and manhood. After the formal phrases of withdrawal and of request that he be dropped from the Presbyterian ministry the communication

made by my old friends and instructors in Chicago, have led me to take this step. I deeply regret that my sermon a week ago disturbed my friends and former instructors in McCormick Theological Seminary, for I believe the scope of what I meant to say has been generally misunderstood. For years, with thers, I have been apologizing for our creed labored to secure a revision of the Conession of Faith for years, but in vain.

"I had intended ultimately to seek a letter of rithdrawal from the Presbyterian Church that I might unite with the Congregational denomination, under whose supervision I am now serving. But owing to a reverence for the history and organization of the old Plymout Church and my regard and veneration for Abbott and Beecher, I postponed that action from time to time. It is my belief that it is now

ances in the Chicago Presbytery over my position.

"I am now confident in the feeling that I
have a rational basis for withdrawal from the
bonds of the Presbyterian Church and ammore
firmly fixed than ever in my motives and resolves to urge men to turn from their belief in
Calvinism. In uniting with the Presbytery I
subscribed to the creed as containing the statement: "The system of doctrine as taught in the
Scriptures"—a statement which, unfortunately,
was left out of my sermon of last Sunday.
That creed does not permit one to deny the
doctrine of foreordination. For years I have
been in a false position and it is now time to
set it right.

as much as ever to my college and seminary, but you, brethren, are not responsible for my beliefs or my views. In the Presbytery from which this is my withdrawal I number many warm friends, and I shall hold them in that same love and esteem which I have always felt for them, hoping that my withdrawal will strengthen the friendships of the Presbytery and avoid differences which now seem imminent.

and avoid differences which now seem imminent.

"Lest cynics should say that Ithave worn my heart on my sleeve for the world to see, this communication is addressed to the Presbytery only, and I have asked that it be placed in your hands by my friend, Dr. Gray. I pray that by a unanimous vote you will erase my name from the rolls."

The matter was referred to a committee with instructions to report in two weeks. It is said Dr. Hillis is planning a national revival, and that he and Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus will visit the principal cities to hold popular meetings, with a view of stimulating the interest of the masses in religion.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 2.- The New York, Texas and Machias, under command of Rear Admiral Farquhar, will leave Pensacola on April 4 for Bermuda, and will sail thence on April 17 for Hampton Roads, Va., where the winter cruise of the squadron will end.

The gunboat Wilmington, which has been held in quarantine near Buenos Ayres, left that place to-day for Montevidoe on her way to join the other vessels of Rear Admiral Schley's squadron at Bahia, Brazil. The flagship Philadelphia, Rear Admiral

The flagship Philadelphia, Rear Admiral Kautz, arrived yesterday at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, in accordance with her instructions to visit Central American ports for the protection of United States interests.

The training ship Alliance sailed from San Juan, Puerto Rico, for Kingston, Jamaica; the despateth boat Polphin left Port Royal, S.C., for Washington, and the supply ship Culgoa arrived at Brisbane, Australia, to-day.

The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo was placed in commission at the New York Navy Yard to-day. She will be used as a training ship for landsmen.

Deaths of Soldiers in the Philippines. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- Gen. Otis has cabled the following death report from Manila:

the following death report from Manila:
Died from wounds received in action—March 13,
James E. Burns, Company C. Forty third Infantry:
March 28, James E. Murphy, Company C. Thirtyfourth Infantry: March 23, John G. Carl, sergeant,
Company J. Eighteenth Infantry,
Variola—Dec. 31, 1899, Everett Birker, Company
G. Twenty, third Infantry; March 23, Alonzo Bare,
Company D. Thirty'scoond Volunteer Infantry; Feb.
2. Ned Martin, Company M. Twenty-stath Infantry.
Typhold fever—March 22, Claus A. Burke: March
21, Jacob Fuesques, Company H, Forty second Volunteer Infantry; March 18, Clarence G. Brooks, Company M. Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry; March 27,
Lewis J. Leadly, Company M. Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry: March 25, John C. Russell, Jr., corporal, Company F. Forty-second Volunteer Infantry,
Dysentery—March 25, John McLaughlin, corporal,
Company M. Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry,
Edward J. Scott, Company E. Seventeenth Infantry,
March 19, Miles D. Jones, Company D. Stath Infantry; March 23, Allen Cook, Company L, Twentystath Volunteer Infantry,
Suicide—March 26, August Scherknocht, musician,
Company L, Seventeenth Infantry,
Senticemea—March 24, Frank A. Patton, Company Company I, Seventeenth Infantry.
Septicemea—March 24, Frank A. Patton, Company
Maiarial fever—March 26, Thomas A. Ehrbeart,
Company W, Forty-second Volunteer Infantry, March
27, Thomas Hoar, Sergeant, Troop D, Eleventh Vol-

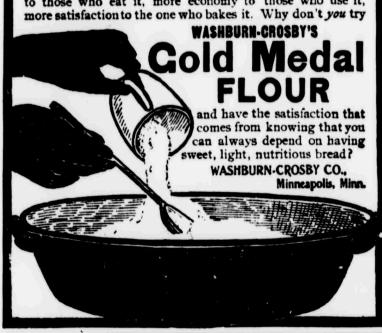
27. Thomas Hoar, Sergeant, 1700p D. Eleventa volunter Cavalry.

Nephritis-March 23. Patrick Condon, sergeant, Comosny B. Twelfth Infantry.
Abscess, liver-March 21, Michael Kynan, Company F. Sisteenth Infantry.
Undetermined Fever-March 13, John J. Dougherty, Company B. Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry.
Accidental-March 24, Waiter W. McCoy, Company Accidental - March 24, Walter W. McCoy, Company, Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry. Gunshot - March 28, William Foster, Third In-

Drowned, Killed by Insurgents - Sept. 29, 1899, William P. Henry, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry. For Superintendent of Education in the Philippines.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2.-President Ellot of Harvard University has recommended Frederick W. Atkinson, principal of the Springfield High School, to be Superintendent of Educa-High School, to be Superintendent of Education in the Philippine Islands and he will probably be appointed. Judge Taft, chairman of
the new commission for the establishment of
civil government in the islands, asked President Eliot to recommend a man to take charge
of the educational department and he named
Mr. Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson is 35 years old, a
graduate of Harvard, class of 1890, and of the
Bridgewater Normal School. He studied
abroad and took a degree at Leipsic University. Making a Stir, IN FLOUR

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HOUSE PUERTO RICO PROGRAMME. The Senate Bill Will Be Referred to the

WASHINGTON, April 2-The situation in the House regarding the Puerto Rican bill was much simplified to-day, but it is not yet entirely clear. It is understood now that when the bill is sent to the House from the Senate it will lie on the Speaker's table, and when taken from the table will be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Members of the Committee on Insular Affairs have found that there are precedents for this reference. even when the character of the bill had been radically changed by the Senate In 1894, a bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means relating to the revenue was sent back by the Senate as a bill for the free coinage of silver. Although the bill, if originally introduced in the House would have been considered by the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, it went, without comment or objection, to the Committee on Ways and Means. The rules of the House give the committee originating a measure jurisdiction of it until it is finally disposed of. It is conceded by members of the Committee on Insular Affairs that any other rule would lead to

Insular Affairs that any other rule would lead to great confusion.

At what date the bill will be taken from the Speaker's desk, or at what date it will be reported back by the Committee on Ways and Means, has not been determined. Some time may clapse before the House will be called on to consider the bill. The programme outlined has been agreed upon for the reason that if the bill were taken up in the House immediately upon or soon after its receipt, it would meet the opposition of those Republicans who do not favor granting civil government to Puerto Rico without of those Hepublicans who do not lavor granting civil government to Puerto Rico without further investigation, as well as of those who favor free trade with the island. In the language of a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, "We'd be smashed all to pieces if they got after

"We'd be smashed all to pieces if they got after us now."

Gen. Grosvenor to-day introduced and had passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House the names of importers of goods from Puerto Rico since the ratification of the treaty with Spain, together with the amounts paid by them. This is expected to show that the Sugar and Tobacco trusts pay most of the customs dues on imports from the island. One of the free trade Senators said later in the day that he would show that under the law the trusts would pay but 1 per cent. of the Dingley duties levied on Puerto Rico importations.

Letter Registry by Carrier.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-A list of 256 cities has been prepared by the Post Office Department wherein letter registry by carrier from house to house will be established during the current week. Of this number a large proportion were New York State offices. House to house registry has now been extended to practically every post office in New York supplied with carrier delivery.

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TO ENTER THE EPISCOPAL MINISTRY.

Rev. F. W. Crowder of Stamford. Conn., to Leave the Methodist Fold. STAMFORD, Conn., April 2.-The Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder closed his term as pastor of the Stamford Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday. The ending of his pastorate in Stamford also marks the end of his association with the Methodist Church. He is about to enter the communion and ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He wrote a letter which has been made public, saying to his people:

has been made public, saying to his people:

"I have felt it due you and the church that I tell you before my term of pastoral office expires and not too soon to embarrass the work of the church of the new ties I am about to form. Instead of remaining a Methodist, it is my intention to enter the communion, and the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. I hope it is not necessary to say that in taking this step I am impelled by convictions of duty."

It is understood that Dr. Crowder will shortly be identified with the institutional work of the pro-cathedral. New York, under Bishop Potter, by whom it is expected he will shortly be ordained to the diaconate. Dr. Crowder's sermons have attracted wide attention.

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> In large or small packages—a package that keeps them always fresh and crisp.

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Just before

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